

Although the injury was of a very serious nature, we can now perceive how much more serious it might have been, with but slight variation in the course of the fracture, especially as it respects the powers of the eye. In the first place, had the bone been detached entirely along the orbital ridge, or had the fracture taken a course at the interior extremity of this ridge, a little higher up, even a line or two, the depression in the bone occasioned by the tendon of the superior oblique muscle, where it plays upon its trochlea, would have been removed, the consequence of which would have been, that the power of moving the eye in that direction would have been lost.

And in the second place, had the fracture extended but a short distance farther back into the socket of the eye, so as to have included that portion of the sphenoid bone, through which passes the optic foramen and around which originate all the muscles that move the eye, the power to move them in any direction would have been entirely destroyed.

Case of Poison by Rattlesnake. By DR. HIRAM B. PHILIPS, of Buncombe County, North Carolina.—As I conceive that a record of cases is of the first importance to the science of medicine, I hesitate not in placing the following paper before the medical public. No originality is laid claim to, my sole object consists in corroborating the practice recommended by Mr. Ireland, by showing the beneficial use of arsenic against the poison of the rattlesnake. Without any further comment I shall proceed to relate the case.

On the 25th of July, 1830, at 8 o'clock, A. M. I was called to visit Miss Happy Briggs, who had been bitten twenty-six hours before by a rattlesnake; she had received two wounds, one on the instep, and the other near the great toe of the left foot. Her body was considerably swollen; her eyes almost closed; tongue tumid; deglutition impeded to some degree, and articulation indistinct. Her left leg, as high as the hip, was enormously distended, and threatened mortification; the skin having a shining appearance, with discolouration, being black on the outside and mottled on the inside with black and yellow spots, so that one might have fancied it resembled the skin of the snake. The bitten part pains her severely; and the inguinal glands on that side were much enlarged; pulse low, and about 60 strokes in a minute, and surface cold. She felt extreme nausea, and vomited on making the least exertion. Great thirst was an attendant symptom from the first, so much so, that previous to my arrival she had allayed it with an immoderate quantity of water; her bowels were rather constipated. Her mind appeared not in the least affected.

I commenced my treatment by making longitudinal incisions from the left knee downwards to the foot, and scarifying the wounds, and then blistered the limb extensively. She took the volatile alkali in f. 3ii. doses at intervals for two hours without any good effect. Finding the circumstances thus, I determined to have resort to arsenic, and Fowler's solution not being procurable at the moment, I employed the oxide, commencing in doses of a quarter of a grain every fifteen minutes, for about two hours, when I perceived a material alteration in my patient; the swelling diminished somewhat, the nausea ceased, and she was able to articulate distinctly. By continuing the treatment with the arsenic for two hours more, all dangerous symptoms disappeared. All her body except the left leg, (which, however, was lessened,) was completely unswollen. Towards night she complained of head-ache, and her pulse rose to about 130, strong, full and hard, when I judged venesection expedient, and extracted ten ounces of blood, which relieved her. I prescribed then the oleum ricini to obviate constipation, and effected the intention. After leaving the blisters twenty-two hours on the limb, they were removed, and the sacks formed by the cuticle contained from a pint and a half to a quart of liquid of a dark greenish colour. The blistered surfaces were dressed in the usual way, and in three weeks my patient, by taking a gentle purgative every third day, was restored to her former health and vigour.

I have thus endeavoured to sketch a case which, from the small number of similar kinds on record, I trust will not be unserviceable.

Annual Bill of Mortality for Charleston, S. C. from the 1st of January, 1830, to the 1st of January, 1831.

<i>WHITES</i>	329
<i>BLACKS AND COLOURED</i>	434
<i>TOTAL</i>	763

WHITES.

MALES, 209—FEMALES, 120

Natives of the City or State, 186—Natives of different parts of the U. S. 87—Foreigners. 55

Residents of the City, 268—Non-residents, 61 329 H
 Proportion of deaths (excluding the non-residents) to the population of the city, ascertainable 329 H

Proportion of deaths among the Males, (excluding the non-residents, of whom there were

Proportion of deaths among the Females, (excluding the non-residents, of whom there were 57,) one out of every 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BLACKS AND COLOURED

DISEASES.	AGE AND COLOURED.											
	Under 3 yrs of age.	3 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	TOTAL
Abscess - - -	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Accident - - -	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Apoplexy - - -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asthma - - -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowel complaint -	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Brain, affection of	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burn, effects of a	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicken Pox - -	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Child Bed - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cholera Infantum	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cholera Morbus -	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cold - - -	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Colic - - -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colic, Bilious - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Consumption - -	4	4	6	15	13	9	3	0	2	1	0	57
Convulsions - - -	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cramp - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cramp in Stomach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croup - - -	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debility - - -	6	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Decline - - -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhoea - - -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dilatation of Heart	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dropsy - - -	4	4	2	1	10	6	4	3	2	1	0	38
Dropsy of Chest -	0	3	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	11
Dropsy of Head -	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dropsy of Heart -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dysentery - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Epilepsy - - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever - - -	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Fever, Bilious - -	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Fever, Catarrhal -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever, Country -	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fever, Infantile -	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fever, Inflammatory	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fever, Intermittent	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fever, Scarlet - -	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fever, Stranger's	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fever, Typhus - -	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fever, Worm - -	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Fits - - -	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
Found dead - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gravel - - -	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Heart, disease of -	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hepatitis - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hooping-cough - -	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Hysteria - - -	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hypertrophy of H't	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Inflamm. of Bowels	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Inflamm. of Lungs	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Inflamm. of Stomach	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Insanity - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Carried over -	76	30	24	28	33	23	21	12	14	4	0	266
	16	20	20	7	36	27	37	26	29	21	12	15
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

BLACKS AND COLOURED.

MALES, 199; FEMALES, 235—434. Res. of city, 431, non-residents, 3—434. All natives of State.

Proportion of deaths, (excluding the non-residents of the city,) to the population of the city, according to the last census, (1830,) one out of every $40\frac{1}{2}$. Proportion of deaths among the Males, (excluding the non-residents, of whom there were 3,) one out of every $38\frac{1}{2}$. Proportion of deaths among the Females, one out of every 42.

Proportion of the whole number of Deaths, (excluding the 64 non-residents,) to the whole population of the City, one out of every 43½: including the non-residents, one out of every 39½.

By order of the Board,

JOHN BELLINGER, M. D. Clerk.